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THE  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
THE MANAGERS  
OF THE  
BOSTON ASYLUM AND FARM SCHOOL,  
MADE AT A  
MEETING OF THE CORPORATION, JAN. 1852.

With an Appendix.

BOSTON:  
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# OFFICERS

ELECTED BY THE CORPORATION AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING,

JAN. 1852.

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*President.*

J. INGERSOLL BOWDITCH.

*Vice-President.*

MOSES GRANT.

*Treasurer.*

GEORGE H. KUHN.

*Secretary.*

GEORGE L. DEBLOIS.

*Managers.*

BENJAMIN A. GOULD

ELIJAH COBB

GEORGE BEMIS

JESSE BIRD

FRANCIS BACON

SAMUEL HOOPER

SAMUEL E. BRACKETT

CHARLES H. MILLS

WM. APPLETON, JUN.

S. GRANT DEBLOIS

GEORGE HOWLAND SHAW.



THE  
ANNUAL REPORT

MADE BY A COMMITTEE IN BEHALF OF THE BOARD.

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GENTLEMEN, — Although most of the members of the Corporation present are doubtless aware that the existing Institution was formed by the union of “THE BOSTON ASYLUM FOR INDIGENT BOYS” and “THE BOSTON FARM SCHOOL SOCIETY,” yet it may not be amiss, for the sake of those who have more recently united with us in this blessed charity, or may hereafter do so, briefly to state the leading facts in its early history. And this seems the more proper, from the consideration that Providence is, from time to time, raising up new benefactors; and that persons wishing to make bequests may desire more particular information than can readily be obtained.

The Boston Asylum for Indigent Boys was established in 1814. It was a home for orphan boys, yet not strictly confined to orphans; for, by the liberal spirit of its founders, its act of incorporation authorized and empowered them to receive “into their Asylum such indigent boys, belonging to the town of Boston, as they may judge to be suitable objects of charity to enjoy the benefits of the Institution; and also to accept the surrender in writing by the father, or, where there is no father, by the mother or guardian, of any

indigent boy as aforesaid, to the care and direction of the Society; and to bind out in virtuous families, or to reputable trades or occupations, or to educate in such manner as they may deem beneficial, until the age of twenty-one years, any such indigent boy or boys thus surrendered, or any such boy, who, being destitute of parents within this Commonwealth, shall have been relieved and supported by this Society."

The Asylum was founded and entirely supported by private charity, and was one of the many institutions which have ever been the pride and honor of our city. Founded at a time when the population of Boston was about 38,000, and when pauperism was different in extent and in character from what it is at the present day, its means were commensurate with its object and the demand for its establishment; and without doubt it usefully and faithfully redeemed the promise, and fulfilled the expectations of its originators.

But, in 1834, when the population of the city had doubled during the twenty years succeeding the establishment of the Institution, and the wants of the individual became less the care of the multitude (as is the natural tendency of a more dense population), and actual orphanage was not always the most unfortunate condition of young boys,—the necessity of some asylum for the "education and reformation of boys, who, from the loss of parents or other causes, are exposed to extraordinary temptations, and are in danger of becoming vicious and dangerous, or useless members of society," began to be sensibly felt; and many of those whose generous sympathy and benevolence were associated with good judgment became interested in providing a more adequate protection to the young and morally exposed.

The location of the Institution in the older and more densely populated part of the city, however appropriate

when first selected, had now obviously become much less so; and the buildings were in such a confined and decayed state, that the necessity of others to replace them was daily becoming more manifest. The expense of new ones would be so great that it was desirable to avoid incurring it. Salubrity of air, convenient yards and playgrounds could not be had; and, although the buildings were becoming more inconvenient to those already its inmates, the demands for admission were more frequent and urgent. In addition to other inconveniences, the Managers had always found many of their best endeavors and labors frustrated by the intercourse with evil-minded or thoughtless persons without, to which the boys under their care were unavoidably exposed.

This was the state of things in 1832, so far as relates to the Asylum for Indigent Boys. The number of its beneficiaries, then about fifty, filled it to its utmost capacity.

The first meeting, to consider the plan of establishing the Farm School, was holden in the hall of the Tremont Bank, January 27, 1832. The Hon. Charles Jackson was Chairman; and Charles C. Paine, Esq., Secretary. After some discussion, the following resolution was adopted, on motion of the Rev. Dr. Tuckerman, as the opinion of the meeting:—

*“Resolved,—That the establishment of a Farm School in the country, where the idle and morally exposed children of the city may be rescued from vice and danger, and may enjoy the advantages of a good physical and moral education, would be not only a great benefit to such children, but would greatly conduce to the peace and good order of this community.”*

The following gentlemen were then appointed as a Committee to take the whole subject into consideration, and to prepare a Report:—

CHARLES JACKSON,  
 WILLIAM PRESCOTT,  
 J. TUCKERMAN,  
 P. T. JACKSON,  
 JOHN TAPPAN,  
 S. T. ARMSTRONG,

MOSES GRANT,  
 GEORGE BOND,  
 GEORGE TICKNOR,  
 JAMES BOWDOIN,  
 W. C. WOODBRIDGE,  
 E. M. P. WELLS.

These gentlemen published a Report, which was widely circulated; and it was through their instrumentality that this excellent Institution was first established.

They proceeded at once to put into operation their benevolent project; and, upon submitting their plan to the community, in a few months about \$25,000 were raised to accomplish the work. An act of incorporation was obtained from the Legislature of Massachusetts, under the name of the "Boston Farm School Society."

The Society purchased Thompson's Island for \$6,000, and commenced the erection of the necessary buildings thereon. This island is one of the largest and most beautiful of the many that abound in the harbor. It contains about one hundred and forty acres of land, well adapted for farming. A considerable part of it is sufficiently elevated above the water-level to command a fine and extensive prospect of the city, harbor, and surrounding country. It is about three miles from the city by water, and, according to the tide, from one quarter to three quarters of a mile from Squantum; which is about seven miles from Boston; and the nearest point of the main-land. It is so completely insulated as to afford security from escape to the occupants, and retirement from idle and unwelcome visitors.

The edifice is pleasantly situated upon the more elevated part of the island, with a southern front, and a very pleasant aspect upon all sides, and of the following dimensions: main building, 105 feet by 36, with a central front projection of 39 by 25 feet.

The dining-room, school-room, and bedroom, occupy one



entire wing. The family of the Superintendent occupy the front projection. There is a corresponding projection in the rear, in which are located the kitchen, wash-rooms, &c. The walls are three stories in height, exclusive of the basement, of brick, very substantial, and laid in water-proof cement.\*

In 1834, the Society found its funds nearly absorbed, by the purchase of the farm and the erection of the buildings. It was without the adequate means for carrying on the School. The financial condition of the times did not seem to justify the expectation of raising a sufficient additional amount by a renewed application to the public for aid.

Thus it happened, while this Society was in want of the funds which the older Asylum possessed, the latter was in want of the larger accommodations and suitable buildings now just finished and owned by the former. In addition to the circumstances of their pecuniary affairs, the similarity of the purposes and plans of both was apparent to the Managers of each, many of the contributors to the Farm School being equally interested in the Asylum for Indigent Boys. The possession of an extensive farm and playgrounds, with new buildings adapted to their purpose, by the former, presented advantages very obvious and highly desirable to the latter.

The similarity of the Institutions, the identity of their purposes, the desire of a permanent fund by one, and the wish to exchange a pent-up and decaying house for a more convenient residence, larger accommodations, and a country residence, where the boys could have fresh and pure air and healthy exercise, and labor in open fields, by the other, now induced these two Institutions, who were never rivals, to

\* The building was erected under the immediate supervision of the late John D. Williams, Esq. ; and to his constant oversight and excellent judgment the Corporation is indebted for a most thorough and permanent building. Mr. Williams, during his life, made frequent outlays and improvements upon the Institution at his own expense, and without solicitation ; and, at his decease, bequeathed to the Asylum an estate in the city valued at \$15,000.

unite their means, and form one Society. And this plan, so promising, and so full of apparent advantages to that class for whose benefit both Institutions were founded, was sanctioned by the Legislature of Massachusetts for the year 1835, by an act incorporating the Asylum for Indigent Boys and the Boston Farm School Society into one corporation, under the name of the "Boston Asylum and Farm School." — (See page 34.)

Henceforth the two Institutions became completely merged into one. The advantages of this union, it is believed, have never been questioned; and no one interested in either has had cause to regret this course. In June, 1835, the boys were transferred from Boston to Thompson's Island. The number at the time was fifty-two.

The following is extracted from a statement to the Corporation, published in 1839, prepared by H. B. Rogers, Esq. : —

"It will be seen that the Boston Asylum and Farm School is intended to meet the wants of a class of children in the city, for whom no other provision has been made. It has sometimes been supposed, that the Houses of Correction and Reformation at South Boston were similar institutions. But this is not the case.

"The Houses of Correction and Reformation are public penitentiaries, established by municipal authority, and intended for the punishment and reformation of criminals. The former is confined to adults, and the latter to children; and though the offences of the first class are, as might be expected, of a more heinous and aggravated character than those of the second, they are yet in both cases offences which come under the cognizance of a court of justice. Every child committed to the House of Reformation must have been previously charged in open court, upon the oath of his parent or other prosecutor, with some criminal act against the civil law; and for that act must have been publicly tried, convicted, and sentenced in a court of law.

"The Farm School is an entirely different institution. It has nothing to do with municipal or civil authority, but is strictly a

private corporation. It is also entirely preventive in its character, and stands in relation to those who receive its benefits in the place of a parent. It receives only indigent and morally exposed children; and, by a judicious course of moral and mental training, it aims to save them from the crimes for which penitentiaries and houses of reformation are established; and, at the age of twenty-one, to return them to society, exemplary and useful citizens. It thus tends directly to diminish the number of criminal boys, for whom the Institution at South Boston is provided.

“The class of indigent, idle, and exposed children in our city, though perhaps smaller than in most other places of the same size, is yet very large, and much beyond the resources of this Institution.

“In the language of the first Report on the establishment of a Farm School, they consist of ‘truant from our public schools, and idlers in our streets and on our wharves, where they pass a large part of their time in vagrancy. Some of them are orphans, in whom little interest is felt by the poor and miserable connections, on whom they hang as a heavy burthen. Some are children of widows, whose time is so filled with labor to procure a mere subsistence, that their sons, still more than their daughters, are unavoidably neglected, and at an early age become unmanageable. Some, having lost their mothers, are left to the care of fathers, whose means and opportunities for domestic control are yet less effectual than those of widows. Some have intemperate or profligate parents, and suffer, of course, from the disorder and misery to which they were born. And some are children of the ignorant, inefficient, and helpless, who seem almost from nature incapable of fulfilling discreetly the most common duties of life. But all of them, from these and other causes, are daily and hourly exposed to the contagion of vice, and growing up in idle and pernicious habits, from which perhaps a few may, by fortunate circumstances, be reclaimed before they arrive at manhood; while by far the greater part will be hurried to an early death, the victims of intemperance and want, or live on only to prey upon the community, fill our alms-houses and prisons, and increase the burthens and crimes of the State.’ Such are the situations and exposures of hundreds of boys in our city at the present moment, for a portion of whom the Farm School affords a safe and appropriate asylum. And surely the requirements not only of Christian philanthropy, but

even of a just regard to the general welfare of the city, imperiously demand for it an adequate and liberal support.

“The establishment at the island is under the immediate direction of a Superintendent, a Matron, and a Teacher of the School. Their several duties will be learned from the general rules and regulations which are here appended. The Superintendent, or the instructor under his direction, acts as a chaplain.

“With regard to discipline, the object is to combine moral and intellectual culture with regular labor on the farm, or at other useful employments.

“With this design, a School is kept, both morning and afternoon, for about six hours daily, in which are taught the elements of useful knowledge, — reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and grammar. During the evening, especially in the winter months, instruction is also given in the first principles of agriculture, horticulture, and botany: the different kinds of soil, the most important processes of cultivation, the names, uses, and distinctive qualities of seeds, plants, and trees, are explained and illustrated.

“The moral and religious culture of the pupils is an object of pre-eminent importance in an Institution like this; and of course it is the aim of the Managers, as far as practicable, to make the whole discipline and instruction of the pupil, whilst upon the island, bear upon his moral and religious nature. Besides the wholesome influence of the School, regular labor on the farm or in the house, and the example and frequent conversations of the teachers, the pupils are required to attend prayers morning and evening, when the Scriptures are read; to ask a blessing at each meal; and join in singing hymns, especially before going to bed. On Sundays they are collected in a Sunday-school, and receive instruction adapted to their spiritual wants and capacities in the regular services of that day, on which all persons on the island are required to attend. The teacher is occasionally assisted in the duties of the Sabbath, especially during the summer months, by clergymen and other gentlemen from the neighborhood; and the Institution is much indebted to these individuals for the valuable services which they have in this way afforded to it.

“As incidental to these influences, it may be mentioned, that there is a good collection of juvenile books, selected with a due regard to the character and capacities of the pupils, to which they have access under the direction of the Superintendent.

“In order that the pupils may be trained to habits of order and industry, and enabled, when they leave the Institution, to pursue some occupation by which they may gain a livelihood, they are required to perform as much of the manual labor done on the farm, and in the house, as their various ages and capacities will permit.”

The School has continued to enjoy the good-will of the community, and its course may be said to have been fortunate and successful. The number of inmates is limited by the Managers to one hundred, until more ample means are placed at their disposal. It is their firm conviction that more good can be accomplished by this limitation than by admitting a larger number of beneficiaries to be supported by the same sum.

They have ever felt desirous of doing more, and of increasing the number of admissions. Their own personal feelings would prompt them to this course; and the many pressing calls upon them for assistance are continually urging them to it. Yet, in their judgment, more good will be accomplished by confining their attentions to this number than by increasing it at present. They are convinced, that more instruction and a more wholesome influence can be brought to bear upon each individual than could be exerted upon a larger School. It is obvious that the larger the number, the less especial attention can be given to each individual; and it would also involve the necessity of shortening the time of each boy's residence upon the island, and thereby lessen very materially that abiding influence upon his after-life, which is one, if not the primary, object of the Institution.

To show that the increase of the School has continually been an object of our attention, we refer to the annexed communication of our late honored and lamented President, Theodore Lyman. — (See page 28.)

In this connection the Committee may be pardoned for



indulging in a few words of respectful tribute to the memory of one, so long and so intimately connected with them in the management of this School; of one whose wisdom and liberality contributed so largely to its prosperity and success.

General Lyman was indeed a benefactor to this Institution. He labored assiduously for its increased usefulness,—his heart was in the work. While living, he gave freely of his substance; and, since his decease, the stream of his bounty still flows on. Generations yet unborn will be taught to hold his virtues in grateful remembrance, while they share in the blessings of his Christian charity.\*

During the last two years, several important additions and improvements have been made. The west wing of the main building, which had remained from the time of its erection, in 1834, in an unfinished condition, has been completed and furnished throughout; another sleeping-room provided; enabling us to accommodate between thirty and forty more boys, without jeopardizing that remarkable degree of health hitherto enjoyed at the school. Ample and suitable dressing-rooms, where each one has his drawer and shoe-rack, have been provided; also new bathing-rooms, with hot and cold water apparatus. The sheds and outbuildings attached to the house have been entirely rebuilt, and every convenience very much increased. A

\* When the establishment of the State Reform School, at Westboro, was in contemplation, General Lyman gave the sum of ten thousand dollars for the purchase of the farm; and when the appropriation by the State for the erection of the buildings was expended, and the work about to be suspended to await the tardy action of the succeeding Legislature, he gave another like sum for their completion. The commencement of this School and his death were nearly simultaneous. He bequeathed to it the further sum of fifty thousand dollars. We have no doubt his attention and interest in the State Reform School was in a great degree owing to the information and experience he had acquired in the direction of the Farm School. From the necessity of the case, few can more appreciate the value of the State Institution than those who have had experience in a similar Institution.

large and well-laid drain has been built, several hundred feet in length; extending from the house to the compost yard.

The duration of the residence of the boys at the School being necessarily confined to from six months to four years, according to age and qualifications for usefulness when admitted, and a very small proportion of them remaining there for the full time, it is highly desirable that their instruction should be as effective and mature as possible; and to this, other things should be subservient; and for this reason the boys do not perform so much of the outdoor labor as, under a different state of things, might be advisable. We wish to effect the most for them possible, while under our care. With many of them, the education they receive while at the School is nearly all they can hope to obtain; therefore, two male teachers are constantly employed,—fifty pupils being as large a number as one teacher can give his attention to without materially diminishing his usefulness by an attempt to diffuse his labors over a larger sphere; and, as our rules require the boys to be ever under the eye of the teacher, night and day, and every day of the week, justice both to the teacher and the taught makes the necessity of this limitation imperative.

That the personal attention of the Superintendent may be more fully given to each individual boy, as a physical and moral being, and that he may more fully enter into the relation between father and child, and more fully understand and provide for the wants of all under his charge, another important change has been introduced; and that is, the farm has been placed under the care of an experienced and practical farmer,—thus relieving the Superintendent of the care, management, and labor of the agricultural department of the establishment. A farm and gardens of one hundred and forty acres in extent may well engross the whole attention of one; and, having no other care and responsibility, he should make that farm more productive. It is the

different calls upon the time of the Superintendent between the house and the labors of the farm that may have given rise to the thought, that the establishment did not present so much the appearance of a Model Farm School as was expected; and because the Superintendent was required to make the care of the boys the primary, and the farm the secondary object of his care, no more has been accomplished out of doors. The change now introduced, while it produces very beneficial results to the boys, will, it is believed, work as great an improvement in the appearance and productiveness of the farm. (The Report of the Farmer for this, his first entire year, is annexed, page 23.)

These various improvements and alterations have led to an unusual expenditure, and for the last two years we have exceeded our income. But, as every thing connected with the house and farm is in a much better condition, and the whole equipment of the entire Institution more full and complete than ever before, should no unforeseen call for expenditure arise, we confidently trust that we can nearly maintain one hundred boys. Whether that number shall be increased, whether the School shall save or reform more boys annually, is a question to be solved by those who have the means to give. That this can be done, to double the present number, without increasing the expenditure in a corresponding ratio, will be readily perceived. That such a number need the Asylum, the constant applications for admission prove. If, in 1814, such a home was needed for fifty or even twenty-five, then, looking at our population at the same ratio of need, surely accommodation and protection are as much required for two hundred now as for that number then.

But Boston now occupies, in some sense, the entire area of fifteen miles around; and families many miles from the city are as near — since the opening of our various railroads — as the inhabitants of the outermost boundaries of



the city proper were previously; and though, all other things being equal, an application for admission from a resident of the city would have the preference, nevertheless, one whose necessities were more, though from a greater distance, ought not to be rejected. Upon this hypothesis, accommodations for the larger number mentioned by General Lyman in his communication are needed now; and therefore we would refer to that paper again, in connection with these remarks.

With another building for a dormitory, as many more boys could be supported at a much less ratio of expense. The whole could be under the same government, and no additional salary would be required, excepting for a teacher. Having land and room enough, a building, teacher, and their subsistence, would be all the additional expense necessary to support two hundred boys.

In conclusion, we would remark, that, to this date, the whole number of admissions, since its commencement on Thompson's Island in 1835, is seven hundred and thirty-two; that, during the last three years, the average number of admissions is about fifty; and that a remarkable degree of health has continued to exist upon the island. Is it not truly wonderful, that, in a family of more than one hundred persons, but one case requiring the visit of a physician should have occurred for more than ten years? For this, as well as for the other countless mercies we have enjoyed, we would gratefully acknowledge our dependence on, and indebtedness to, the Father of all mercies, whose goodness never wearies.

The School is in a better condition than ever before, and a more affectionate feeling exists between the boys and teachers than is usual. From the neglect and deficient mental culture to which the boys have generally been subjected before the time of their admission, the School, to a casual visitor, would not appear as well, as a room full of children

of the same age, composed of the more favored classes ; yet we should not hesitate to compare the *progress* our boys make in education and moral training, from the point at which they commence, when placed under our care, with that of any other School. No happier group of boys can be found than upon Thompson's Island ; and the readiness with which they fall into the habits and training of the School, after a few days' residence, considering their previous habits, speaks well for the capabilities of our nature, when under proper training. It is our constant care to provide means, as well as time, for their recreation. The School visits the city once a year, when the day is so spent as to make it a bright spot in the memories of the boys. They also make an excursion into some of the adjoining towns each summer ; and this, too, is a source of great enjoyment. In addition to these visits, all the holidays are noticed upon the island. In a communication recently received from the Matron, she says, "No public holiday has for a long time passed, without our seeing several of the young men, who have left the Institution, here mingling in the sports of the present members of the School, and expressing gratitude for the benefits they have previously received." All are invited to keep up their intercourse with this their former home, and to visit it as such whenever convenient for them. Upon the last Thanksgiving Day, quite a number were at the island ; and their appearance and future prospects were gratifying. Several of them were in the receipt of from nine to twelve dollars per week of their own earning.

We deem it worthy of note, that, on this occasion, when a number of our graduates came together to refresh their affections, — when, even from several States, they once more met around their old fireside and family hearthstone, — upon comparing their present situations and prospects, there was manifested a very commendable desire to be of

assistance to one another; and, before separating, they formed an association for the purpose of further mutual improvement and assistance.

Although much more might be said, we believe the foregoing will give a tolerably correct idea of the origin, progress, and present condition of the Boston Asylum and Farm School. The Managers are aware of the importance of their situation, and of the trust committed to their charge, and will therefore endeavor to carry into practical operation the will of those who have made or who may hereafter make them the instruments of their benevolence.

For the Committee.

S. E. BRACKETT.

*Boston, Jan. 1, 1852.*

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

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*To the Managers of the Boston Asylum and Farm School.*

GENTLEMEN, — The year just closed has been one of uninterrupted health among the boys of this Institution; and, it is believed, many have improved in education, moral principles, and habits.

Among the pleasant incidents of the year may be mentioned the agreeable visits we have received from many of those who have been sent out from this School in years past, and who are now pursuing some regular vocation.

It is gratifying to know the various paths they have marked out for themselves in life; upon which some of them have already entered. Some have families; while others are just passing into manhood, when their influence will be more extensively felt, and operate favorably, it is hoped, on the future welfare of society.

Several, who have learned mechanical trades, are receiving from one and a half to two and a half dollars per day for their services; another has a respectable and profitable agency in the city. In point of talents, general information, and social feelings, they will well compare with the better portion of the community. And who shall estimate the happy influences they are capable of exercising on others, even only for a century to come?

At the commencement of the year, there were ninety-seven boys here; since which time, fifty-three have been received, and fifty-one have left the School. Of the latter number, seventeen were apprenticed, and thirty-six returned

to their friends. The number here at the present time is ninety-nine; of whom nine are between eight and ten years old; thirty-eight between ten and twelve; forty-four between twelve and fourteen; seven between fourteen and sixteen; and one is sixteen years of age. Nineteen have both parents living; ten have a father; forty-six, only a mother; and twenty-four are orphans.

No physician has been called to visit them during the year; nor have we had occasion to call one on account of sickness of the boys, except in a single case, for more than ten years. We have not, however, been unmindful of the means which Providence has placed in our power to guard against sickness; such as cleanliness, thorough ventilation, simple and nourishing food, exercise in the open air, and *an early attention to any symptoms of disease*; but, with all these precautions, we cannot feel too grateful to that Being for blessing the means which he has enabled us to use aright, and preserving us from harm.

The building erected the year previous for the accommodation of the boys has been finished the past year; other improvements have been made, and a considerable portion of the interior of the house has been painted. The board of mechanics, thus employed, will account for any increase that may exist in the provision and grocery bills.

The Teachers' Report, accompanying this, gives, I believe, a correct view of the condition of the School, to which they faithfully devote all their time; and between whom and the boys there is a mutual good feeling.

During the winter months, I attended personally to the writing-lessons; and the books were sent to the city for the examination of the Board.

Clergymen and others from the city and vicinity have been present on nineteen Sabbaths, and addressed the boys. On every other Sabbath, a sermon or moral lesson has been read to them in the forenoon; and, in the afternoon, a Sabbath-school has been kept.

For an account of the Farm, I would refer you to Mr. Morse's Report. I would beg leave to say, that he has

always treated the boys with kindness while under his care, and, I believe, exercised a good influence over them.

The good feeling and apparent contentment manifested by the boys at the present time, and the zealous efforts and kind treatment used by the teachers, enable us to look forward with hope.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBERT MORRISON,

*Superintendent.*

*Thompson's Island, Jan. 1, 1852.*

## REPORT OF THE FARMER.

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GENTLEMEN,—It again becomes my duty to report to you the condition of the farm under my immediate direction.

In fertility, it will compare favorably with the generality of farms in this vicinity, and will, with judicious management, yield an ample reward for the labor bestowed upon it. The past, however, having been a very unfavorable season, in consequence of a drought, our crops have not been so large as usual.

The construction of one hundred and forty rods of post and rail fence, the partial construction of one hundred rods of picket fence, and the transplanting of about three hundred forest-trees, has formed the principal permanent improvement for the year.

The farm has produced —

50 tons of English hay . . . . .	at \$14.00 . . . . .	\$700.00
15 „ „ marsh „ . . . . .	8.00 . . . . .	120.00
5 „ „ barley straw . . . . .	6.00 . . . . .	30.00
2 „ „ corn fodder . . . . .	5.00 . . . . .	10.00
120 bushels of barley . . . . .	85 . . . . .	102.00
285 „ „ carrots . . . . .	25 . . . . .	71.25
134 „ „ beets . . . . .	40 . . . . .	53.60
40 „ „ turnips . . . . .	40 . . . . .	16.00
6 „ „ beans . . . . .	1.75 . . . . .	10.50
800 „ „ potatoes . . . . .	65 . . . . .	520.00
1050 pounds of veal . . . . .	6 . . . . .	63.00
500 „ „ lamb and mutton . . . . .	6 . . . . .	30.00
450 „ „ beef . . . . .	5 . . . . .	22.50
3000 „ „ pork . . . . .	6½ . . . . .	195.00



132 pounds of wool . . . . .	at \$0.42 . . . . .	\$55.44
3600 gallons of milk . . . . .	11 . . . . .	396.00
Garden vegetables . . . . .		50.00
		<hr/>
		\$2445.29

Also a supply of butter for the establishment.

The receipts have been —

For hay . . . . .	\$234.09
„ asparagus . . . . .	6.40
„ calf-skins . . . . .	16.30
„ lamb's pelts . . . . .	9.50
„ beef hide . . . . .	2.50
„ stock sold . . . . .	58.00
<hr/>	
\$326.79	

Expense of the farm, including wages and board of myself and all help employed . . . . .	\$1205.39
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The live stock now on the farm consists of 1 horse, 2 oxen, 10 cows, 4 heifers three years old, 1 heifer two years old, 1 bull, 35 sheep, 12 swine; — estimated at \$875.

Since the commencement of the year, about three thousand days' labor has been performed on the farm by the boys. It is difficult, however, to form a just estimate of its value, as many of the boys are so small and inexperienced that their labor but little more than compensates for the time and attention which they require; while others are able in a short time to render valuable assistance. They have ever manifested a readiness, when called upon, to engage in any labor about the farm; and their deportment at such times has been good.

Could the means be afforded for making the improvements heretofore suggested, a great change might be effected in the general aspect of the farm. More fence is desirable for the proper enclosure of fields; and more trees, both fruit and ornamental, might be disposed of to good advantage.

There is also much more marsh-land than is necessary or profitable for the farm, which might, by diking and



draining, be converted into English mowing. This and much more might be done, which would give the island a truly delightful appearance, as well as greatly increase its value.

The inconvenience under which I labor in not being provided with a suitable farm-house for the accommodation of myself and workmen must be apparent to every one. It is to be hoped, that, ere long, measures will be taken to obviate this inconvenience.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM A. MORSE.

*Jan. 1, 1852.*

## REPORT OF THE TEACHERS.

GENTLEMEN,—Of the one hundred boys under our instruction, we report with pleasure, that all are making noticeable improvement in their studies. Since last reported, more than one-half have deserved and received promotion. *Try* seems to have been their motto; and they are encouraged by knowing, that they can reach almost any goal at which they aim by trying.

All, at present, attend to writing and geography; also to arithmetic, either mental or written; reading, spelling, and defining: these last we make paramount exercises. About one-third study grammar.

Although our boys cannot go daily and speak of their progress, as other boys do, to their parents, and receive the customary tokens of approbation and encouragement, yet they do make it known to our worthy Superintendent and Matron; and a word of commendation or an approving look from them amply rewards them for any extra exertion.

We beg leave here to mention the system, recently devised by our excellent Matron, of presenting to each boy, in person, against whose name the mark of excellence stands for the week, a select book; for the beneficial influences of which she has our heartfelt thanks.

In regard to discipline, as a general thing, we use the *eye* instead of the *rod*. There seems to be, at present, a general disposition among the boys to obey the regulations of the Institution cheerfully; but, of a hundred boys, it is not

at all surprising that there should be some mischievous ones: others will sometimes be led astray by these; and, of course, must suffer the consequences. We feel deeply interested in the boys, and try to treat them as we think will best conduce to their future welfare. We endeavor to make them distinguish the right from the wrong at all times, and to instil into their minds sound and healthy principles, which we are gratified to see ripen with their growth, and which we hope to see carried out through life with good effect.

Gentlemen, if we may be permitted here to speak of any disadvantages under which we labor, we would say that a suitable room, fitted up for the boys to recreate in, other than the school-room, is very much needed. As they have now no other warm apartment, the school-room, during cold and inclement weather, must necessarily be used altogether too commonly, — taking away that sacredness of feeling usually pervading the mind upon entering a chapel or school-room.

Respectfully submitted by

E. S. FRENCH,  
J. A. LAMPREY.

*Thompson's Island, Jan. 1, 1852.*

## A P P E N D I X.

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### THE COMMUNICATION OF GEN. LYMAN,

REFERRED TO ON PAGES 13 AND 17.

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#### *To the Managers of the Farm School.*

GENTLEMEN, — The Farm School on Thompson's Island has now been in operation eleven years. During that period and up to the first day of this month, there have been four hundred and eighty-seven admissions, being an average of forty-four a year. The object of this School was, as has often been stated, "the education and reformation of boys, who, from the loss of their parents, or from other causes, were exposed to extraordinary temptations, and in danger of becoming vicious, dangerous, or useless members of society." Keeping in view, therefore, the object of the Institution, as explained in the sentence just quoted, two plans or systems of admission have, at different periods, been adopted. It will probably be admitted that both have been sufficiently tried; or, at the least, this can be said of the first. Under that scheme or system, practised six or seven years, boys were admitted with little discrimination, with little reference to their actual character, to the time they had been in an idle or vicious course, or to their age. The remote, though by no means immediate, result of this mode of admission was, that by degrees the School was found to contain a considerable proportion of really bad boys, exceedingly difficult to govern, much more so to reform; and injurious, as well by example as conduct, to the boys that were well-disposed. And a farther result was,

that many boys, altogether too old for the Institution, or too old to be apprenticed, were collected on the island. The two results I have mentioned arose from the circumstance, that only boys of fair conduct and character were withdrawn from the Institution, because none others could be recommended for situations; and, in the second place, because few farmers or other persons were willing to receive into their families, as apprentices, lads that were not only of a mature, but even of an advanced age. I find, in reference to this latter consideration, that, in one of the years, when there were one hundred boys in the School, there were forty-one there at the same time, between the ages of thirteen and eighteen years.

The results thus alluded to were certainly not foreseen; but when perceived, as the cause of them was quite evident, the Managers determined to try another plan of admission, which consisted simply in giving more attention to the character, habits, and age of the boys received. This latter mode of admission has now been fairly in operation for at least three years. And, as far as it has been tried, the Board, I believe, are unanimous in the opinion that more good can be effected by a restricted, than by an indiscriminate admission. One of the principal advantages of it has been found to be, that, as a large proportion of the boys received soon become well-disposed, new comers, though they may be more or less unruly, meet with little sympathy, and readily fall into the general habits of the place.

It should here be observed, that the Farm School is a private charity, originally founded by the labors, donations, and subscriptions of benevolent, intelligent, and judicious individuals, and has never received aid or countenance from any other than a private source. In preserving order, therefore, in this little community, and in bringing into and keeping in good order and regular habits a large number of boys, a part of whom are often of a disposition somewhat rebellious, the Superintendent has no means to resort to but such as exist in all public schools. He receives no aid from the authority either of state or city.

It is also found by experience, that boys, not precisely of a class that would be called positively destitute, receive great benefit from the care and culture of this School. These boys are, for the most part, the children of poor widows; who, having often other children to support, and having no means but what they daily earn by hard and constant work, either at home or in families, can do little besides supplying their children with decent food and clothing, and not always even that. A boy of a reckless character, or one that happens to fall in with idle associates, soon gets beyond the control of a mother so situated. Still the mother is not willing to put her boy into the Farm School on the footing of a pupil positively destitute; in which case, the Institution takes by law the place of the parent or guardian; but she sends him to the School for twelve or eighteen months, and, by paying a small sum in the shape of board, secures the right to withdraw him at her pleasure. So far as I am capable of judging, the Institution has proved quite as useful to this class of boys as to any other; for, if a lad of this description is removed from temptation and taken care of for a year or more, his whole family, to say nothing of the public, is to an equal extent relieved and benefited; the mother being obviously able to pay more attention to her other children. But, in the case of a positively destitute boy, it is seldom that any good is immediately done, except to himself or to the community, to which he might otherwise prove either a burthen or a nuisance.

I pass now to say a few words on another point, which, I think, may also be considered to be settled by the experience of eleven years. I refer to the situation of this Institution on *Thompson's Island*. There are certainly some objections to the location. It is often inconvenient, and sometimes quite difficult, especially in December, January, and February, to get either on or off the island; but these are evils from which the boys suffer nothing. On the other hand, the situation has obvious advantages; and especially, being an island, is well adapted to the care of lads, of whom a great proportion are sent there because they have truant



and wandering habits; all the purposes of confinement being effected without any appearance of it, any expense attending it, or, in fact, the existence of it, except as to the limits of the island itself. The island is a beautiful one in outline, form, and position. Looking from the high parts of it, either towards the sea or Boston or the Blue Hills, there are probably few more pleasing views in this neighborhood. The soil is good, easy of cultivation, and nearly the whole of it fit for cultivation. We have also satisfactory evidence that the situation is a healthy one. There has been but one death on the island for five years, but one case requiring medical treatment. And with one exception, that I shall presently mention, I have never known, during the same period, an epidemic to exist in the School. I have never observed the appearance of diseases like the scarlet fever, measles, or the varioloid, or of any other supposed to be in the atmosphere, at times when similar complaints have greatly prevailed in Boston; nor at those times an epidemic in any form, or an unusual amount of indisposition, though my attention has always been drawn to this subject. Some months ago, about one-third of our boys had an inflammatory attack of the eyes, the first case being brought to the island. So far as this disorder assumed the shape of an epidemic, it was probably owing to a want of ventilation in one of the rooms; for, as soon as the ventilation was supplied, the complaint gradually disappeared, and has never returned.

The good that the Farm School does is evident. The amount of it can be exactly measured. It takes forty or fifty boys every year from a course that would lead many of them to ruin, and puts them on a course that will render many of them respectable.

Experience has also shown what kind of boys cannot be received with advantage to themselves, and also the boys that in most cases derive some benefit, and in many may be thoroughly reformed.

I cannot think that an institution on the principle of this can ever be dispensed with in a community where so much

watchful, considerate, and generous attention is bestowed on the wants of the poor. And though the general condition of the community itself may be greatly improved, and may still further greatly improve, yet I think it cannot be doubted that there will always be subjects for a Farm School, because there will always be poor people, made so by misfortune, either of one kind or another, or because there will always be some people that are inefficient and that really cannot take care of themselves. Then again, in reference to the poor, it is found that poverty is a relative term; for the poverty of the present day is with us a different thing from that of the beginning of the century. So poverty in Dublin means a very different thing from poverty in Boston. Moreover, poverty, as understood, treated, and relieved in this community, applies also to other wants than physical ones. When, therefore, we examine practically the details belonging to this subject, we find that the standard or the necessities of the poor class have advanced, perhaps as much as the standard or the necessities of all other classes. And how great has been the general improvement in public and private morals, in comforts, in respectability, and in security of all kinds, may be readily ascertained by comparing Boston in 1846, with Boston thirty or thirty-five years ago.

I have made the foregoing general observations at this time, for the purpose of bringing, in a formal way, a subject before you, in regard to the expediency of which I believe that we are all agreed, provided that the object can be accomplished without putting in jeopardy the present system established in the School; and, in regard to the good effects of which, I believe, there is also but one opinion at the Board. I refer now to the propriety of enlarging the Institution, of taking measures to add provisionally to the number of boys, as well as to a gradual and permanent increase.

Thompson's Island contains, as you are aware, one hundred and forty acres. The present building is nearly in the centre of it; but there is an excellent situation, both at the south and the north end, for an institution each as



large as the present, or larger if required ; so that there is abundant room on this island for such boys, not only from Boston, but from the neighboring towns, as may require, for a great many years to come, the care of a Farm School. In fact, the island is large enough to contain five hundred boys on a Farm School principle, with ample room for the separation or classification that might be necessary. It seems, therefore, desirable not only that this island should now be considered as wholly devoted to the purposes for which it was originally purchased, but that all special arrangements, entered into at the present time, should have a reference to the general and future object, and should make part of a plan that shall be accomplished as fast as the wants of the community may require an enlargement of the School, or as the means in the hands of the government of the Institution may enable them to meet that demand.

If, in your opinion, the suggestions I have now made should be entitled to a favorable notice, I have only to request that you will adopt such measures as you may think proper to present the whole subject to the consideration of the members of the Corporation at the annual meeting in January next.

I remain, gentlemen,

Truly your obedient and faithful servant,

THEODORE LYMAN.

*Boston, Nov. 28, 1846.*

## ACT OF INCORPORATION.

## COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE BOSTON ASYLUM AND FARM SCHOOL  
FOR INDIGENT BOYS.

SECT. 1.— *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That the two Corporations, entitled “The Boston Asylum for Indigent Boys” and “The Proprietors of the Boston Farm School,” be, and the same hereby are, united into one Corporation, by the name of “The Boston Asylum and Farm School for Indigent Boys,” with all the powers contained in the statute of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, chapter eighty-three.

SECT. 2.— *Be it further enacted,* That all persons who are members for life of either of the said former Corporations, or who shall pay the sum of fifty dollars in one payment to the Corporation hereby created, shall be members for life of the Corporation hereby created. And every person who shall subscribe and pay to the said Corporation a sum not less than three dollars annually, shall be a member thereof so long as he continues to pay the same.

SECT. 3.— *Be it further enacted,* That the said Corporation shall be deemed and taken to be successor to the said first-named Corporation, and may take and hold free from taxes, real estate not exceeding seventy-five thousand dollars in value, and personal estate not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, and shall be authorized to receive and hold all property belonging to the said former Corporation. And the

Managers and officers of the two former Corporations who are now in office, or the major part of them respectively, are empowered at any time within three months to make any deeds or instruments that shall be considered proper or convenient for confirming the said assignment and transfer of the property of the two former Corporations to the Corporation hereby created.

SECT. 4.—*Be it further enacted*, That all the funds of said Corporation shall be managed and appropriated for relieving, instructing, and employing indigent boys. And the said Corporation shall have power to admit into their Institution any indigent boy above the age of five years, at the request of his parent or guardian; and to accept from his father, or, in case of his death, from his mother or guardian, a surrender in writing of any such boy to the care and direction of said Corporation. And they may take into said Institution any other indigent boys residing in the city of Boston, who have no parent or guardian within the Commonwealth. And all boys so admitted shall be maintained and employed in said Institution, and shall be instructed in moral and religious duties, and the learning usually taught in the common town schools; and, when of suitable age, shall be employed in a regular course of labor, and be so instructed in agriculture, or such other useful occupations, as to prepare them to earn their own livelihood.

SECT. 5.—*Be it further enacted*, That the said Corporation shall have authority to retain and employ such boys on their farm, after they are of suitable age to be bound out, until the age of twenty-one years; or they may bind out such boys, when of suitable age, in virtuous families, or as apprentices at any reputable trade, until the age of twenty-one years, in like manner, and on the same conditions, as overseers of the poor may by law bind out the children of poor persons settled in their respective towns. Provided, that any such boy, who shall not have been surrendered to said Corporation in the manner herein provided, may be withdrawn from the Institution, or the person to whom he is bound, by his parent or guardian, upon payment to said Corporation of

the expenses incurred by them in the relief, support, and instruction of such boy.

SECT. 6. — *Be it further enacted*, That the said two former Corporations shall continue to exist, so far only as to enable them to take any donation made to them by will or otherwise; and, in case of such donation, it shall be lawful for the Corporation hereby created, as the agent and successor of either of such former Corporations, to demand and receive such donation, and give a sufficient discharge and release therefor, which shall be as valid as if made by the Corporation to which said donation shall be given. And the same shall be appropriated in the manner herein provided for the funds of the Corporation hereby created.

SECT. 7. — *Be it further enacted*, That the first meeting of the Corporation hereby created may be called by any three of the Managers or Directors of either of said former Corporations, in the manner prescribed in the statute of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, chapter eighty-three.

[This Act passed March 5, 1835.]

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## ADDITIONAL ACT.

### COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT.

AN ACT RELATING TO THE BOSTON ASYLUM AND FARM SCHOOL FOR INDIGENT BOYS.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows: —*

The Boston Asylum and Farm School for Indigent Boys are hereby authorized to bind out boys to citizens of any of the New England States, in like manner and upon the same terms as they now may to citizens of the Commonwealth.

[This Act passed Feb. 23, 1838.]

## BY-LAWS OF THE CORPORATION.

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### ARTICLE I.

#### OFFICERS.

The officers of the Corporation shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, and not less than six nor more than twelve Managers; to be chosen by ballot at the first meeting, and subsequently at each annual meeting; and all officers, except those first chosen, shall hold their offices for one year, and until others shall be chosen and qualified in their stead.

### ARTICLE II.

#### MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the Corporation shall be holden on the second Tuesday of January, at such place and hour as the Board of Managers shall direct; at which meeting the officers for the ensuing year shall be chosen, the Board of Managers and the Treasurer shall make their respective reports, and payment of the annual subscriptions shall be received.

The Board of Managers may call special meetings of the Corporation whenever, in their opinion, expedient; and it shall be their duty to call them, whenever requested so to do in writing by twenty members.

Notice of the time and place of every meeting shall be given by an advertisement in some newspaper published in Boston, at least four days previous to the meeting.

## ARTICLE III.

## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The Board of Managers shall consist of the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, and Managers; four of whom shall constitute a quorum.

A regular meeting of the Board shall be holden on the first Tuesday of every month, at such place and hour as they shall direct; and special meetings may be called at any time by the President, Vice-President, or Committee for the month.

The Board are authorized to fill, for the remainder of the current year, all vacancies in the Board, or in any of the other offices.

## ARTICLE IV.

## POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD.

The Board of Managers shall have the entire government and control of the Institution, and its officers and servants, pupils, farm, property, and business. They shall have the power of appointment and removal of the Superintendents, and all other officers and persons employed by them, and of the admission and disposal of pupils; and shall establish rules and regulations for the government of the Institution, the conduct of the officers, and the discipline of the pupils; and cause the same to be faithfully executed. They shall have full power to manage, invest, and dispose of the property of the Institution, and to receive and collect donations and bequests; but no sale or transfer of any of the property, and no payment of money from the Treasury, shall be made without their order. They shall have the management and control of the farm, farming business, and disposal of the produce; and shall procure furniture, farming utensils, and stock. They shall have full power to complete, alter, or enlarge the buildings on Thompson's Island, and to erect others, and to keep all the buildings in good repair.

## ARTICLE V.

## DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.

All sums received by the Treasurer subsequently to the first of May, 1840, as donations and bequests (unless the



donor or testator shall otherwise prescribe), and all collections, including the annual subscriptions, may be applied to the current expenses of the Institution, or to increase the permanent fund, at the discretion of the Board of Managers.

## ARTICLE VI.

### COMMITTEES.

At the first meeting of the Board of Managers, after the annual meeting of the Corporation in each year, the following standing Committees, to consist each of not less than two members of the Board of Managers, shall be appointed by nomination of the President, subject to the approbation of the Board, namely, —

- A Committee on Supplies,
- A Committee on Farm,
- A Committee on Applications for Admission,
- A Committee on Apprenticing Boys.

There shall also be appointed, at the first meeting of the Board in every month, a monthly Committee, to consist of not less than three members of the Board of Managers, whose duty it shall be to visit the Institution at least once in every month, to see personally every boy in the Institution, to confer with the Superintendent and Instructor, and to communicate to the Board such information, and to make such suggestions, as they may think useful.

## ARTICLE VII.

### TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall have the charge and care of the finances; shall collect and receive all moneys due; and shall keep all money of the Institution in his possession, in a Bank designated by the Board of Managers, in the name of the Corporation; and shall dispose thereof as shall be ordered by a vote of the Board: and at the annual meeting, and at all other times when required, he shall render a full account of the pecuniary concerns of the Institution.

## ARTICLE VIII.

## SECRETARY.

The Secretary shall keep a record of all the proceedings of the Corporation, and of the Managers; and shall give notice of their respective meetings, agreeably to the by-laws. He shall also record in a book, kept for that purpose, all applications for admission into the Institution.

## ARTICLE IX.

## SUPERINTENDENT.

There shall be a Superintendent, who shall have the more immediate care and superintendence of the pupils; and whose duty it shall be to remain constantly at the farm, and in no case to be absent, especially during the night, without permission from one of the Committee for the month; and to allow no boy to be absent at any time from the Institution, without permission in writing from one of that Committee.

## ARTICLE X.

## ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

Boys of five years of age and upwards shall be admitted into the Institution. Applications for admission shall have precedence according to their date, except in special cases, and except that boys born in Boston will be preferred.

No boy shall be admitted, unless by the vote or consent of three Managers; and unless the parent or guardian, if any there be, shall have surrendered him to the Institution, and shall also have entered into an obligation to receive him back, if, after a trial of three months, the Managers shall choose to return him, and also not to interfere in the management of the child, and not to visit him without the consent of a Manager, nor ask or receive any compensation for his services, nor induce or attempt to induce any child to leave the Institution, or the family or station in which the Managers may place him. No boy shall be ad-



mitted, who, from his character or other cause, is likely to interfere with the improvement of the pupils in the Institution, or otherwise injuriously affect them.

## ARTICLE XI.

### PUPILS AT BOARD.

When any parent or guardian shall desire to place a boy in the Institution, and pay in whole or in part for his maintenance and education, the Board of Managers may in their discretion admit him on such terms and conditions as they shall think proper.

## ARTICLE XII.

### EDUCATION AND DISPOSAL OF PUPILS.

Pupils shall remain in the Institution until disposed of as authorized by the Act of Incorporation; and shall be taught to read, write, and cipher, and be instructed in such other branches of knowledge as the Managers shall from time to time direct; and shall be employed on the farm and in useful occupations; and no pupil shall be dismissed from the Institution, or bound out, except at a regular meeting of the Board of Managers.

## ARTICLE XIII.

### VISITS OF RELATIVES.

No relative or acquaintance of any pupil shall interfere in the management of the pupil, or be permitted to visit him except in presence of the Superintendent.

## ARTICLE XIV.

### AMENDMENTS.

Any amendment in these by-laws, proposed at a legal meeting of the Corporation, may be adopted at a subsequent meeting, and not otherwise.

## GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS.

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ADOPTED BY THE MANAGERS, FEBRUARY, 1839.

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### ARTICLE I.

For the management of the Institution at Thompson's Island, there shall be a Superintendent, an Instructor of the School, and a Matron; also a Chaplain, the duties of whose office shall be performed by the Superintendent or Instructor, as the Board may direct.

### ARTICLE II.

SECT. 1. — The management and oversight of the Institution shall be vested in the *Superintendent*, subject at all times to the direction of the Board of Managers; and he shall be individually responsible for his own conduct, and that of all persons on the island.

SECT. 2. — He shall have the charge of the island, and shall see that the soil, buildings, boats, produce, utensils, and all other things belonging to it, are kept with care and preserved from injury. No spirituous liquors or smoking shall be allowed.

SECT. 3. — He shall conduct and manage the farm with his best skill and economy; under the directions of the Board he shall provide workmen for it, and shall dispose to the best advantage of all produce not needed for the Institution.

SECT. 4. — He shall employ in the work of the farm as many of the pupils as are of suitable age, and can be employed to advantage; it being one of the objects of the Institution to instruct boys in farming, horticulture, and other manual labor, which will give them habits of industry, and fit them for active life.

SECT. 5. — He shall apply to “the Standing Committee on Supplies” for all such articles as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the establishment, and the comfort and convenience of those belonging to it.

SECT. 6. — He shall have the general charge and supervision of the boys belonging to the Institution, and shall be responsible for their conduct, habits, and appearance; it being understood that every thing relating to their education, morals, manners, cleanliness, health, clothing, washing, mending, diet, hours of study and recreation, time of rising and going to bed, &c. &c., is to be done under his general directions, subject to the approval of the Board of Managers.

SECT. 7. — He shall cause the books of the Institution to be regularly kept, and shall enter therein the name, age, birthplace, general character and conduct, and time of arrival and departure, of each boy; together with such other records and remarks as may be deemed desirable; and these books shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Managers.

SECT. 8. — At each monthly meeting of the Managers, he shall present a written report of the state of the Institution; noticing all changes which take place in its management, and offering such remarks and suggestions in relation to its concerns as he may deem important to its well-being and success. In this report he shall particularize the number of boys under his care, the admissions and removals during the month, the number employed upon the farm and in the work-shops, the course of instruction pursued in the School, and the effect which is produced upon the conduct and progress of the pupils. He shall also notice any instances of wilful and flagrant violation of morals and good conduct.

SECT. 9. — He shall keep accurate and separate accounts of all moneys received or expended by him on account of the farm and the establishment, in books, which shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Managers; and he shall enter therein the various items of account in such a manner as that the Directors may, on inspection, perceive, under their appropriate heads, the true amounts which have been received and paid by him on account of the farm, distinct from those which have been received and paid on account of the establishment. Prior to the stated monthly meetings in January, April, July, and October, he shall present his accounts to the Treasurer for examination and settlement.

SECT. 10. — He shall cause the Instructor, or some other suitable person, to sleep in the same room with the boys, and to see that their conduct there is orderly and decorous.

SECT. 11. — He, or the Instructor under his directions, shall perform religious services on the morning and evening of each day, in the presence of the boys and the household. When not otherwise supplied by the Directors, he shall cause regular religious services to be performed upon the Lord's day, both morning and afternoon; which every boy shall attend, unless prevented by illness. There shall be no unnecessary labor on the island on that day; and it shall be held important that every member of the establishment, not otherwise necessarily engaged, shall attend the morning and afternoon religious exercises of the day.

SECT. 12. — The Superintendent is expected to give his whole time and attention to the interests of the Institution; and, as his presence on the island is essential to its proper management, he shall not be absent from it except on business connected with the establishment, and never over night without the permission of the Board of Managers.

### ARTICLE III.

SECT. 1. — The *Instructor*, subject to the direction and supervision of the Superintendent, shall have the immediate

charge of the boys in respect to their education and moral discipline.

SECT. 2. — He shall keep the School daily, except on Sundays; shall have regular and stated school-hours; and shall faithfully instruct his pupils in spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and grammar; and in such other branches of useful knowledge as the Board may deem best adapted to their ages and capacities.

SECT. 3. — He shall ever bear in mind that the great object of this Institution is to form virtuous, useful, and active citizens; and it shall therefore be his constant endeavor, by precept and example, to train his pupils to habits of industry, order, and obedience; to develop their moral powers, and infuse into their hearts and lives the great principles of religion and virtue.

SECT. 4. — He, or the Superintendent, shall be present with the boys at their meals; at each of which a blessing shall be asked.

SECT. 5. — He, or some suitable person, shall always sleep in the same apartment with the boys, in order that a proper and decorous deportment may at all times be maintained there.

SECT. 6. — He shall maintain a constant oversight of the boys, both in and out of School; and shall be responsible for their conduct and improvement at all times when they are not under the immediate care of the Superintendent.

SECT. 7. — He shall be responsible to the Superintendent for the safety and cleanliness of such parts of the building or buildings as he may occupy, or which shall be used for the instruction or lodging of the boys.

SECT. 8. — In order that the Superintendent may make satisfactory monthly reports to the Board, he shall be duly furnished by the teacher with such information respecting the School as he may need. Once a quarter, the Instructor shall make a written report on the state of the School to the Board; which shall contain an account of the various studies pursued, the methods of discipline and instruction adopted, the conduct and progress of the boys under his

care, and all other matters important to be made known. In his report at the close of the year, he shall give a general statement of the moral and intellectual condition and progress of his pupils during the year, and make such remarks and suggestions as he may deem important for the interests of the School.

#### ARTICLE IV.

SECT. 1. — The *Matron*, under the direction of the Superintendent, shall have charge of all the domestic concerns of the Institution.

SECT. 2. — She shall be in relation to the boys in the place of a mother, and, as far as may be, shall perform for them the duties required of a mother.

SECT. 3. — To her the Superintendent shall commit the charge of their clothing (washing, mending, and giving out), for which she shall be responsible to him. She shall, in like manner, have the charge of their eating and sleeping apartments, their beds and bedding, and the appointment and preparation of their meals; so far as is required by the Superintendent.

SECT. 4. — She shall ever exercise a kind, uniform, and judicious treatment of the pupils under her care; considering it her bounden duty to gain their love and respect, and exert the influence of her character and example in forming their minds to a love of truth, virtue, and obedience.

#### ARTICLE V.

No boy shall leave the island for a night, except by permission of the Board, or the Committee of the month.

#### ARTICLE VI.

The Monthly Committee shall regulate the bill of fare for the boys, and a sample of the food shall be produced when required.



## ARTICLE VII.

The Managers, from time to time, and as often as the interests of the Institution and their convenience permit, will give notice to the friends of the boys when they may visit them; and, excepting on these occasions, no person shall be allowed to visit the island without a permit from one of the Managers or the Superintendent.

## ARTICLE VIII.

All general rules and regulations which may be made by the Superintendent or Instructor for the immediate management of the School or Institution, shall, as soon as may be, be submitted to the Board of Managers for their approval.

